FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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An Incomplete Revelation.

While Quaker folks were Quakers still, some fifty years ago,
When coats were drab and gowns were plain and speech was staid and slow,
Before Dame Fashion dared suggest a single friz or curl,
There dwelt, 'mid Penfield's peaceful shades, an old-time Quaker girl.

Ruth Wilson's garb was of her sect, devoid of furbelows,
She spoke rebuke to vanity, from bonnet to her toes;
Sweet red bird was she, all dignified in feathers of the dove,
With dainty foot and perfect form and eyes that dreamt of love.

Sylvanus Moore, a bachelor of forty years or so,
A quaintly pious, weazened soul, with beard and hair of tow,
And queer thin legs and shuffling walk and drawling, nasal tone,
Was prompted by the Spirit to make this maid his own.

He knew it was the Spirit, for he felt it in his breast
As oft before in meeting time, and, sure of his request,
Procured the permit in due form. On Fourth-day of that week
He let Ruth know the message true that he was moved to speak.

"Ruth, it has been revealed to me that thee and I shall wed,
I have spoken to the meeting and the members all have said
That our union seems a righteous one, which they will not gainsay,
So if convenient to thy views, I'd wed the next Third-day."

The cool possession of herself by friend Sylvanus Moore
Aroused her hot resentment, which by effort she forbore,—
(She knew he was a goodly man, of simple, child-like mind,)
And checked the word "Impertinence!" and answered him in kind:

"Sylvanus Moore, do thee go home and wait until I see
The fact that I must be thy wife revealed unto me."
And thus she left him there alone, at will to ruminate,
Sore puzzled at the mysteries of Love, Free Will, and Fate.

R. A. Jackson, in the Century.

North Carolina at Boston.

The Boston *Post* of the 12th contained an account of the great display made by North Carolina at the Institute Fair now in progress in that city. Under great headlines in which such adjectives as "magnificent," and the like, are freely used, that journal gives the following report of its impressions:

When the State of North Carolina determined upon a representation at the Institute fair it was not simply to show to the people of the north, and to residents of Massachusetts in particular, the curious and interesting products of that State. The design was far deeper than that. The business men were alive to the future prosperity of the state, and to bring about this prosperity it was necessary to secure the co-operation of the workingmen and capitalists of the north. For some years the tide of emigration has been towards the west, due in a great measure to the special efforts put forth and the particular inducements offered by western railroad and land agents. During this time the southern states have not made any effort to secure immigration, and the consequence has been that the great natural resources of the state have not been developed. The mining business, which might be made with an ordinary outlay of energy and capital a very important industry of the state, is comparatively neglected, and although the state is rich in building stones, yet little effort has been made to bring them into the market. North Carolina has a very beautiful agricultural region, well watered, and thousands of acres of valuable commercial woods, and northern men and capital only are needed to develop the great natural resources of the state. With this idea in view, and with a feeling of the grave importance of the matter the exhibit for the Boston fair was collected. This was done by nine gentlemen, who personally visited the various sections of the state and procured the articles for the exhibit. The nuggets of gold were purchased from the country stores where they had been traded for necessary household supplies, and the building stones and marbles were largely secured from undeveloped or neglected quarries. The cereals, cotton and tobacco were taken from some of the highest cultivated plantations in the state. The forestry exhibit is a remarkable one, and the entire display was collected with care, with the intention of practically showing the valuable character of the timber lands, and offering inducements to emigrants and capitalists.

The minerals, ores, building stone and gems form an important part of the general exhibit. None of the building stones were taken from quarries that are at present worked to any extent, but are simply blocks taken largely from the surface and brought to Boston and polished here. The granite shows up well, and some very peculiar specimens are seen, including a very coarse stone with large green spots. A curious stone, called leopardite, from its odd tracings and spots, resembling a leopard's skin, attracts much attention. The peculiar markings are due to segregations of manganese, and the stone, which is a combination of quartz and porphyry, is very handsome when polished. Sandstones, both light and red, some very fine in texture, are displayed in blocks. In marbles are seen some fine specimens, including very delicate flesh and dove colored pieces. The marble industry is not developed at all, and the handsome blocks exhibited are only pieces knocked from the surface veins. Asbestos; barita, the mineral largely used in adulterating white lead; kalinite, the base of China ware, are among the other commercial minerals observed. There are large quantities from all these found in certain sections of the state, but at present little is done in quarrying and placing the product in the market. Corundum, which is used in the manufacture of emery, is another mineral that exists in liberal quantities, still, notwithstanding its commercial value, but little effort has been put forth to develop this mining enterprise. Manganese, natural stove blacking in the form of pure graphite, are shown in considerable quantities. The iron ores demand special attention, and almost all the varieties are shown, many of which are of a very fine grade. As in all of the other mining industries, this branch is very imperfectly conducted; in fact, there are but two mines in first-class running order. About 40 lots of ore are shown, nearly all from the middle and western portions of the state. A "powdered iron," so-called, is shown that assays 98 82 per cent pure iron, and is exhibited in a large quantity, finely granulated and in blocks that crumble readily between the hands. Bituminous coal, bright and with good cleavage, from Stokes and Chatham counties, illustrates this interest of the state. The exhibit of native gold and gold-bearing minerals attracts much notice. The gold obtained from Montgomery and Stanly counties is the free milling, and from the other counties this precious metal is only obtained in the form of sulphurets. Several trays in glass cases show the gold in nuggets, some of which are large and valuable. The three largest weigh 110, 90 and 56 penny-weights respectively, although nuggets considerably larger are sometimes secured. Free gold is also shown in quartz and slate. Gold bearing sulphurets and pyrites are shown from Rowan and Cabarrus counties. The free gold is obtained from Rutherford, Montgomery and Caldwell counties. Copper is exhibited in the native fiber and in various combinations, and was obtained from the middle and western sections of the state. There is now one large, profitable mine operated by northern men in Mitchell county, employing 500 men. Silver and lead ores are displayed in great abundance, together with a very extended exhibit of mica.

The exhibit of crystals and gems is very large and many valuable specimens are included. Among the valuable stones are, tourmalines, amethysts, corundum, beryl, cyanite, chrysolite, albiti, arrows of love, turquoise, blue beryl, garnet, spodumene, garnet, aquamarine and topaz. Mr. Hidden, who was sent out by Mr. Edison the inventor some years ago to discover platinum if possible, made the discovery of a new gem which has been called Hiddenite, and several of these beautiful gems in the rough and finished, shine brilliantly in the cases. The display of gems is remarkably good and already is the centre of interest to many people.

Tobacco manufacturers and users of the weed will be attracted by the large lot of the celebrated golden leaf tobacco seen in many large cases. This tobacco is seen in its greatest perfection in North Carolina, and instances are on record where the choicest, best cured leaves have sold at auction for $4 50 per pound. The average price, including all marketable leaves, is 80 cents per pound in the markets.

An interesting feature is the silk industry, which is shown from the silk cocoons to the manufactured goods. The cocoons are arranged on a lattice framework and so nearly resemble peanuts that it has been found necessary to place a placard notifying the sightseers that the frames do not contain peanuts. Directly in front in a glass case are displayed the silk floss of various kinds and the manufactured goods in the form of yarns, twines and threads. The women of the State are becoming interested in this industry and several are quite successful in a small way, and judging from all appearances, in the immediate future many men will start into the business, which pays a handsome remuneration. The mulberry trees, the food of the silk worm, are found in great abundance and quantities of trees of the right age can be purchased at very low prices.

In the agricultural department a good showing of grasses, grain, both in the stalk and in the seed, rice, yams, potatoes, corn, peanuts, beans and a large collection of dried fruits, of which mention will be made hereafter. Cotton is shown growing on the stalk, the dry stalk, in the bale and the cotton manufactured products. The Willow Brook Manufacturing company of High Point and the Newbern mills show a lot of cotton plaids, yarn and hosiery. Mr. W. D. Lathrop, formerly a resident of Auburndale, and well known in business circles in this city, who recently purchased the Elizabeth City cotton seed mills at Elizabeth city, has sent a case showing the processes of cotton seed oil and meal manufacture. The cotton seeds are shown together with the lint, kernel, oil cake, ashes, crude and refined oils. The refined oil is rapidly finding a market and is used in place of olive oil for all purposes, and is claimed by many to be far superior to the imported article. The huge stalks of corn, measuring over 12 feet in length, and the towering specimens of the æsthetic sunflower attract much attention. Directly in the rear of the grain arbor is a large case divided into regular sections filled with dried fruits. The large sign above is composed entirely of these fruits, the base being composed of select apple and the letters of halved peaches. The cases contain the following varieties of fruits: Raspberries, grapes, cherries, tomatoes, apples, peaches, plums, including the famous damsons, pears, whortleberries and gooseberries. A good showing is made of dried corn and several kinds of wheat. This lot was contributed by Mr. M. T. Hughes of Greensboro. This business is but in the embryo and the people are just beginning to realize what can be made out of the abundant fruits of the State. Turpentine and rosin have always been associated with North Carolina, and a State display without an illustration of this industry would be incomplete. Visitors who are interested in this branch of manufacture will find the various processes fully illustrated. The trunks of the pitch-pine trees are shown with the hardened pitch on the surface, the manner in which they are cut, the boxes to receive the sap, the various tools used in the business and a huge copper still used in refining the turpentine. In addition the several kinds of rosin are shown and the oils and pitch. Among other novelties to northern people is seen the cotton gin. The Navassa Guano company show a large glass showcase filled with bottles of phosphates, guano, rice, fish-glue and tobacco fertilizer.

The exhibit of the forestry of the State is a very important and attractive display. As has been stated in a previous article, the importance of the forestry of North Carolina is not fully realized by the manufacturers of the New England States. Thousands of acres of heavily-wooded land, containing an almost unlimited supply of the finest commercial woods, are untouched by the woodman's axe. Few persons realize the varieties of valuable timber found in the State, and the exhibit at the fair will be a surprise to many. The display of woods has been carefully prepared, and the varieties are nearly all shown in the log and in the plank. The planks and boards are finished, and the grain and other characteristics of the wood fully brought out. Among the valuable woods shown are the yellow locust, red cedar, sycamore, butternut, white holly, yellow oak, chestnut oak, birch, sweet gum, elm, overcup oak, black oak, red bay, hornbeam, laurel, oak, juniper, hickory, water oak, Spanish oak, red hickory, hackberry, persimmon, cotton gum, beech, maple, mulberry, white oak, sassafras, black walnut, wahoa, red elm, yellow poplar, post oak, red maple, boney locust, yellow buckeye and many others. Northern people who have been familiar with the ordinary sassafras bush will look with astonishment upon a log of the same species measuring considerably over a foot in diameter. A cutting is shown from a white oak tree made 17 feet from the ground, and the section measures over five feet in diameter, and a section cut from a chestnut tree has a circumference of over 17 feet. A good collection of burls for veneers is also exhibited. Recently the manufacture of hickory wheel stock was commenced in several localities in the State and found very profitable, and several towns have come into existence where the entire support of the citizens is derived from this industry. Another business lately established is the manufacture of oak barrel staves. The forestry exhibit deserves more than a passing notice from the visitor to the fair, and will be of special interest to furniture manufacturers and other users of valuable woods.

A freight car containing the goods contributed by the Seaboard air line arrived at the fair building on Tuesday, and will be placed in position to-day. The display will be made at the side of North Carolina, and will be under the direction of the commissioners of that State. A handsome office, built entirely out of the woods of the State, has been erected, and a bureau of information has been established for the benefit of parties desiring to obtain knowledge of the State and the railroad rates. The garden, composed of pots of green ferns, palms, cotton plants, rhododendrons, arbor vitæ and other shrubbery presents a very handsome appearance. A small exhibit which will be passed by many unnoticed is the eight butts of water from a group of mineral springs in the State. These springs are located within a radius of 200 yards, and 82 steps in a straight line will bring a person from the outside spring on one side to the spring the most remote, and yet the chemical characteristics of the springs are very dissimilar. They are called the white sulphur, poison, aloe sulphur, red sulphur, iron and alum, and the iron spring.

THE STATE GUARD.—General orders, No. 72, Adjutant-General's office, are as follows:

The following companies of the North Carolina State Guard, having been inspected and favorably reported upon by the Inspector-General of the State Guard, are hereby selected to constitute a portion of the twenty five companies authorized by the recent act of the Legislature heretofore published, upon full compliance with the provisions of general order No. 68; and upon such full compliance with the requirements of said order and the laws and regulations in force, the annual appropriation prescribed by law will be paid them:

First Regiment: Company A—Raleigh Light Infantry; Company D—Goldsboro Rifles; Company G—Washington Light Infantry; Company I—Pasquotank Rifles.

Second Regiment: Company A—Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Company B—LaFayette Light Infantry; Company C—Wilmington Light Infantry; Company F—Sampson Light Infantry.

Third Regiment: Company D—Durham Light Infantry; Company I—Reidsville Light Infantry; Company B—Asheville Light Infantry.

First Battalion (colored): Company A—Oak City Blues; Company C—Howard Light Infantry.

II. The remaining companies of the Guard are now being inspected as rapidly as possible, the result of which will be published in General Orders as soon as completed and reported.

III. Companies on the above list that have not complied with the requirements of General Order No. 68 are urged to do so at once, in order that the appropriation may be forwarded to them.

The above order, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* contains a list of companies of the State Guard which had passed inspection. This list was only made up to September 1. Out of all the companies visited and inspected up to that date those mentioned were the only ones which passed. The inspections are rigid and many companies have gone to the wall. Quite a number of companies have been inspected since Sept. 1, and some of the Fourth regiment, three of the Third and one each of the First and Third, are yet to be visited. A later general order will make the announcement as to these.

Monsignor Capel is now in Baltimore.

The Greely Arctic Expedition.

The wreck of the relief ship Proteus on the 23d of July last, in Smith sound, adds another to the long list of Arctic disasters which have resulted from the efforts, in earlier times, of navigators to find a northerly route from the Atlantic to the Pacific; afterward from the curiosity of geographers who would fain pierce the mystery that envelopes the pole; and, more recently, from the belief entertained by meteorologists that their science would be advanced by a series of simultaneous observations taken at a number of points around both poles. In accordance with the scheme devised by Lieut. Weyprecht, and sanctioned by the international polar conferences, a ring of twelve observing stations has during the past year been at work between the sixtieth and eighty-second parallels of north latitude, observing and recording the temperature of air and water, the pressure and humidity of the atmosphere, the velocity of the wind, the occurrence of rain and snow, the variations of terrestrial magnetism and other facts of meteorological interest. The northernmost of these stations was at Discovery Harbor, in Lady Franklin bay, manned by officers and men of the United States army connected with the signal service. This colony, under the command of Lieut. Greely, was founded in 1881. A relief party under Lieut. Beebe, who recently committed suicide, attempted to reach Lady Franklin bay last summer, but failed by reason of the ice in Smith sound. The Proteus, supported by the Yantic, having also failed in a similar mission, some anxiety is felt with regard to the ability of the Greely party to make its escape this fall southward to a place of safety. By prearrangement the attempt to do so should have been begun over two weeks ago. It is gratifying to know that stores of provisions have been deposited in Lieut. Greely's line of retreat at points designated by him before he was cut off from communication with the world. Supposing that the Greely party has not been so enfeebled by sickness as to be unable to travel, it is by no means impossible that within a few months we shall hear of its arrival at some one of the settlements along the west coast of Greenland. The Esquimaux have possibly plundered some of the caches of provisions, but it is not likely that they have been able to discover them all. Besides the observing station at Discovery Harbor there is another sent out by the United States signal office within the polar regions at Port Barrow, at which work has been prosecuted for two years. Swedish observers have occupied for a year past a station in Spitzbergen. The Russians have a station in the delta of the Lena, near where DeLong landed, and another in Nova Zembla. The Austrians occupied Jan Magen Island; the Norwegians Bossekopp, in Northern Norway; the Germans Cumberland sound, west of Davis strait; the British Fort Rae, in the Great Slav Lake; the Dutch near Waigatz Island, in the Kara sea, and finally the party of meteorologists sent out by the Finnish government occupied Sodankyla, in Northern Finland. Antartic work has been conducted by French and German parties at Cape Horn and South Georgia. Only one of the parties of observers—the Austrian—has yet reached home from the scene of their labors, but all are doubtless now on the way, and, with the exception, perhaps, of the party under command of Lieut. Greely, will succeed in presenting their results to the meteorological offices of their respective governments by the close of the present year.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury Department, on the 19th sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be accepted, to take effect at the close of this month, by which time Mr. Hill will have his annual report ready. It is thought that Mr. Hill received an intimation from Secretary Folger that his resignation would be acceptable. It is said that Secretary Folger will appoint some outside person to the place, rather than promote any of Mr. Hill's assistants, for the reason that by so doing the system of favoritism which has been the cause of so much complaint in the matter of awarding contracts can thereby be better stopped.

Ex-Representative Dezendorf, of Virginia, has written a letter to the civil-service commission, in which he stated that Senator Mahone's political assessment agent, Mr. C. Clark, made an assessment last week of five per cent. on the salaries received by all the employes of the Norfolk navy-yard. He added that this was the third assessment levied upon those same employes inside of a year by the same man.

After all the delay it turns out that the census reports cannot be ready for a long time yet. Some say the work will not be completed for at least two years. The census office officials do not state exactly how long it will take, though the inference is drawn from the report of the superintent, which was furnished for publication to-day, that it cannot be ready for at least a year.

Baron Von Manteuffel, military commander of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued a decree that the use of the German language by the judicial and municipal authorities of Mentz and Theonville shall be compulsory, after the first of January, 1884; as the use of the French language had been utilized to excite an agitation for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Baron Von Manteuffel, in a conciliatory spirit, had heretofore exempted these officials from the effects of the law making the use of the German language compulsory throughout the whole of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Green Hill woollen mills, says the Mt. Airy *News*, are turning out a first class article of socks, etc. This is another new feature added to their extensive business.

ANTECEDENTS AND CAREER OF O'DONNELL.—In the last issue of the OBSERVER mention was made of the arrival in England of O'Donnell, the slayer of the informer Carey and of his incarceration there to await trial. The London *Times*, in tracing the antecedents of O'Donnell, finds that he is 45 years of age and is a native of Meracladdy, county Donegal, Ireland. He has been to America several times, served in the American war, lived for some time in Philadelphia, and kept a public house on the Canadian border. He invested his funds in silver mines and Fenian bonds and lost his money. He returned to Ireland last May, and frequented the company of Irish Americans of Londonderry. He carried a revolver and was considered a strong Nationalist, but was opposed to the Invincibles. He denounced Carey when the latter turned informer, and declared that he would not shoot, but would burn him by inches. He went to the Cape to seek work, because he considered America "played out." He had never seen Carey before taking passage, and had no idea that the informer was on board the steamer Kingfauns Castle when he embarked upon her. The defence will probably be that Carey tried to shoot the prisoner, who wrenched the revolver away and used it to protect his own life. It is stated that O'Donnell's brother, who is living in Ireland, will endeavor to obtain the services of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., to conduct the defence. The friends of O'Donnell ridicule the idea that he went to the Cape for the special purpose of killing Carey.

THE CANTON RIOT.—A dispatch to the London *Standard* gives additional details of the rioting at Canton on the 10th inst. The riot began at 8 o'clock in the morning, as previously stated. The trouble was caused by a quarrel between some Chinese and a Portugese watchman on the quay. During the latter part of the riot some of the merchants armed themselves to defend their property. The party consisted of nine Germans and three Englishmen. They fired into the mob, killing five Chinamen and wounding many more. The arrival of Chinese troops finally checked the mob. There are now two British, one French and five Chinese gunboats moored in the river abreast the foreign settlement. The Chinese have placards on the walls of the city applauding the act of the populace, and calling upon them to kill the Europeans at the next opportunity which presents itself. The different consuls at Canton admit that the situation is very serious, and that the future of the European colony is gloomy in the extreme. There is almost open war between the native and foreign elements, and it will be necessary to have men-of-war in the harbor for a long time to come as a measure of protection. The houses which were burned by the mob include ten English, one American, two German and one French. The consuls have forwarded to the Viceroy an identical note, holding him responsible for the destruction of property, because he failed to promptly send troops when advised of the disorders. Three Chinamen who were caught in the act of plundering property and a Portugese, who was the immediate cause of the outbreak, are now imprisoned at the British consulate.

THE TRADE WHICH WAR WITH CHINA ENDANGERS.—Now that a blockade of the ports of China is talked of and French operations in Tonquin threaten to disturb seriously the relations of China with foreign countries, the report of the Chinese customs department, just issued, becomes of general interest, as showing who would be the principal sufferers from the contemplated blockade. England would, it appears, be the first to cry out, as her trade with China quite overshadows that of all other countries put together. The total value of China's foreign trade for 1882 was $160,000,000, of which England's share was $58,220,000, or if we add to this the value of the trade with Hong Kong, India, the Australian and other British colonies, the total British trade comes to $157,620,000, quite three-fourths of the whole trade of China. The United States comes next in order, with a trade of $16,614,000, while the whole of continental Europe, Russia excepted, is put down for only $15,900,000. Russia's trade with China amounted to about one-third of the last-mentioned sum. As to shipping, of the 17,388,852 tons which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, there were under the British flag as many as 10,814,779 tons, while only 172,381 were French. The Chinese themselves had a total tonnage, of ships and junks, of 15,589,969 tons. Thus it appears that if France has little to gain by war with China the British empire has much to lose. —*Baltimore Sun.*

Mr. B. F. Meekins, of Roanoke Island, says the Elizabeth City *Falcon*, showed us last week a veritable tortoise shell turtle, which was one of a pair that he captured in a pound net at Roanoke Marshes. The turtle was a young one, measuring about ten by fifteen inches. We have never heard of a turtle of this variety being captured in our waters before.

The Congress of Commerce and Industry began its annual session at Amsterdam, Sept. 14. A resolution was adopted declaring that the principal cause of the depreciation of silver results from the decrease of its coinage in Europe. The resolution also expresses a wish for the adoption of a common double standard throughout Europe and America.

The people of Stratford have determined that the remains of Shakespeare shall not be disturbed. "And woe to those who attempt it," they say.

Governor Butler bought at the New England fair and sent as a present to Governor Jarvis, some fine specimens of Cotswold sheep.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.—In view of the violent feeling and large proportions of the mob which recently at Agram smashed the windows of government offices in which by an imperial order the Hungarian escutcheon had that morning been replaced, it is of interest to consider the significance of the anti-Magyar agitation, of which it is the latest incident. Race hatreds constitute the peculiar danger of Francis Joseph's patch-work empire, so that it is not surprising that an Agram incident has become a matter for cabinet discussion. The causes of the present commotion are not new or superficial. Croatia—including Slavonia under that term—was, according to the conditions of reunion with Hungary in 1868 made independent in matters of internal administration, justice and education, the Croatian language being in these departments the exclusive medium of communication, but in the matters of finance and commerce the supreme control was placed in the hands of the Hungarian ministers in Buda-Pesth. The Croatians are naturally jealous of encroachments made upon what is left to them of the rights of their race. This being the case, it must be admitted that good policy dictated careful consideration on the part of Hungarian officials of Croatian susceptibilities. But the present chief of the tax department in Croatia has been guilty of the indiscretion of placing in front of his offices, side by side with the escutcheon of the Croatia-Slavic kingdom, that of Hungary also, adding notices expressed in the two languages, Slavic and Magyar. This action has been resented by all classes of people. The Ban of Croatia, when the mob first tore down the hated escutcheon and bi-lingual notices, resigned rather than replace them. The Hungarian premier, Tisza, demanded that they should be replaced, and the Austro-Hungarian government appointed Baron von Ramberg, the military commander at Agram, to the office of Ban, with orders to replace the escutcheon at any hazard. It was done, with what result has been stated above. The situation is undoubtedly serious. It will be recalled that in 1848 the Croatians and the Magyars came to blows, and there is a lively presentiment that the present difficulties may lead to another clash between the Magyars and Croatians, in which, as in 1848, the Czar may be called upon to interfere. Croatia has large hopes of extending its area by the absorption of the kindred provinces of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus creating a great Slavic kingdom, not inferior in status to Austria or Hungary, within the limits of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. There is a desire to substitute federalism for the present dualism of Austro-Hungary, and relieve Croatia from the tie which has for centuries subjected it to the Hungarian crown. The Czechs, it is said, favor the movement, and the Russians will doubtless find it in harmony with their pan-slavic ideas. Magyar statesmen will endeavor to suppress it before it assumes large proportions, and the Emperor Francis Joseph will lend them every assistance. It is not improbable, however, that a little wise concession will relieve the present state of excitement at Agram.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE BLACK AED YELLOW FLAGS OF TONQUIN.—In a battle between the Black Flags and the French near the Song-Koi river in Tonquin on Saturday, the 1st of September, the latter claim to have been victorious, driving the enemy from their positions and capturing two towns, which they continue to hold. As the Black and Yellow Flags were the Annamese forces, in conflict with whom Riviere months ago lost his life, and are in fact the only troops the French as yet have had to deal with, it is of interest to ascertain who they are. It is hardly necessary to say that they are not pirates, and their colors have no such sifinificance as is traditionally associated with the piratical flags. When the Taeping rebellion was crushed, after extending across China to within sight of the capital, those of the rebels in the Chinese province of Kwangsi were in 1865 expelled thence and driven across the border into Tonquin. Their fighting force at this time was about 5,000. In Tonquin they found a secure refuge in the mountains which make down into the plain on either sido of the Song-Koi river, where, despite their expulsion from their native country, they show a disposition to act in obedience to the Chinese authorities. The Annamese troops sent against the interlopers were repeatedly defeated, and by 1868 they had possession of the entire right bank of the Song-Koi above Hanoi. With the aid of the Chinese Viceroy they were afterwards expelled from the low-lying country and confined to the upper course of the river. About the same time they were weakened by division. Those in favor of an adventurous life retained "The Black Flag" as their ensign; the rest, anxious for the safety of their families, and willing to come to terms with the authorities, both of Annam and China, adopted "the Yellow Flag" as their token. Those under the Black Flag were the worst characters, being dangerous marauders. Their leader, Lin Yonen Fon, had gained himself a name in Kwangoi as a free-booter before the settlement in Tonquin. The Annamese have availed themselves of the services of both factions, and when, in 1873, M. Garnier made himself master of Hanoi, it was with an army recruited largely from the Black Flags that the Annamese King attacked and killed him while fighting bravely against superior numbers. Their forces, it should be added, have largely increased since their arrival in Tonquin, the Black Flags alone numbering at present about 5,000 fighting men, and the Yellow Flags perhaps twice as many.

Mr. Richmond Pearson Davis, the successful competitor for Dr. York's West Point cadetship, has had the good fortune to stand the examination and be admitted to the national military school.—*Statesville Landmark.*

RUSSIA'S GREATEST NOVELIST.—The death of Ivan Turgenieff, the Russian novelist, at Bougival, France, on Sept. 10th, is to be regretted as a loss not only for the Russians, for whom he chiefly wrote, but for many readers and admirers in other countries, where, even under the disadvantage of being read in a translation, his works rank with the best creations of the day. Born in 1818, at Orel, in Southern Russia, his career spans several of the most important epochs in his country's history, extending from the reign of Alexander I. through the thirty years of the Czar Nicholas, the beneficent period of Alexander II., and well into the beginning of the reign of that unlucky Czar's successor. While still a young man, Turgenieff completed his studies at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Berlin. In 1843 he was appointed to a clerkship in the ministry of the interior, and during the same year he published a volume of poems which failed to establish a permanent reputation for their author. His career in the service of the government was cut short by his giving utterance to radical opinions, which, in fact, soon led to his banishment. The first of his works to attract attention was "Notes of a Sportsman," published in 1853. The book consisted of sketches of the author's experiences while shooting game on the steppes, a sport of which he was passionately fond. "On the Eve," a story of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war of 1853, by giving expression to the ideas and sentiments of those who believed in a great destiny for the Slavic race, won for him a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen. The story, translated under the title of "Liza," is supposed to have been prompted or inspired in part by the troubles of the author's own domestic life. His typical work, however, and perhaps his best, is "Otzi i Dyeti"—Fathers and Children—in which Turgenieff first gave literary expression to the doctrines and purposes of the nihilists. "We have resolved," says Bazaroff, the cynical hero of the tale, "to do nothing ourselves, and simply to find fault with others; and this is called *nihilism.*" On the accession to power of Alexander II., Turgenieff returned to Russia, where, through his acquaintance with persons in high station, he exercised large influence in favor of reform of abuses in administration. He cherished an ideal of government somewhat utopian perhaps in its stern requirements. His yearning after the glorious future often made him unduly bitter against the cloudy present, and foreigners who know Russia only through the ceaseless denunciations of this eloquent and merciless pessimist naturally regard her with an aversion which was the very last feeling that Turgenieff himself would have wished to excite. He has been termed the Russian Thackeray from the cynical or, rather, sombre colors in which he was disposed to paint life.

THE TAX ON TRAVELERS.—The New York Board of Trade has issued a circular to nearly 3,000 merchants employing commercial agents in regard to the license tax imposed by many of the States and Territories on commercial travelers while offering goods for sale within their limits. The merchants are requested to supply the board with facts about the operations of these taxes and their execution. The board proposes to prepare a full statement of the matter, to be placed before Congress at the next session.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—There is, says the Lynchburg *Advance*, no more delightful country in the Union than Western Carolina. A most salubrious climate, rich, fertile soil, producing the cereals equal to the West; tobacco that frequently sells upon the floors of Lynchburg warehouses at $100 per hundred; fruit that will compare favorably with any in the world; the mountains abounding in mineral wealth; the land inhabited with industrious, honest, reliable people—surely what more could be desired?

Senator Bayard has been in New York, and it is rumored his influence was invoked with a view of pacifying the different city factions. There are not a few people at the New York clubs who have a reputation for political sagacity who express the opinion that Mr. Bayard's chances for the presidential nomination next year are, at this time, superior to those of any other man mentioned for the office. Mr. Bayard is on equally pleasant relations with the leaders of all the factions, and particularly with Mr. Tilden and Mr. Kelly.

Captain Jonas Phillips Levy, for many years a captain in the merchant marine service, died in New York recently. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was appointed to command the United States ship America. He was in charge of the landing of troops at the capture of Vera Cruz, and after the capture of the city he was appointed by Gen. Winfield Scott captain of the port and castle. His nephew is the owner of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Gladstone recently visited Copenhagen, and the fact has been made the occasion of considerable comment by continental journals, who profess to see in it a deep laid scheme to form a coalition against the Austro-German alliance. The English journals ridicule this idea. They declare that there is no political purpose to effect, and say that if Mr. Gladstone had any object of this nature in view it was simply to exercise a purely moral influence in favor of peace.

ENCOURAGING.—The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* expresses the opinion that the cotton crop of 1883–84 is owned by the producers, and will leave more surplus money in the country than any cotton crop of recent years!

The Comte de Chambord left $15,000,000—$350,000 to his wife and the balance to his nephews.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

ADVERTISING THE STATE.

What State can compare with ours in climate? Placed, as it were, on the border land between the North and the South, she knows the extremes of neither, while she possesses many of the advantages of both. No country better rewards the toils of the laborer. Her cereal crops are excelled by none, when they are cultivated with equal care. Her cotton ranks with the best. Her bright tobaccos have no rival in any market. While she produces materials for manufactures so abundant in quantity, so excellent in quality, her water power for propelling machinery is inexhaustible. The spindles of all the States may be driven by her streams. Her ores and minerals, if they alone were regarded, would, if developed, make her one of the richest of States. In her forests she has an almost boundless source of wealth; for here is found timber alike suited for the useful and the ornamental arts. We possess in very truth a goodly land. But of what avail is it to possess these unlimited resources of wealth, if they are to remain, as they have so long remained, practically dormant and undeveloped? If the rivers are forever to flow idly to the sea, the rich veins of ore to lie hidden in their earthen beds, the lands to sleep unvexed by the plow, it is folly for us to dream of a hopeful future. Who does not feel that it is an imperative duty to develop these resources and make them tributary to the comfort and wealth of our people and the world, according to the manifest design of Providence? How this development may be facilitated is a comprehensive question with which practical statesmanship must deal. They must be advertised. So little are they appreciated at home and so little are they known abroad, that it is necessary that their location, extent, value and all other facts connected with them, be published and circulated till they are sought after, as they will be when fully realized. Individuals advertise the superior advantages they offer to the public, and so must States.

These words, or words to this effect, have been printed in the newspapers, and spoken on the hustings, in the lecture room, and in the Halls of the State Capitol, every year, every month, every day, for the two score years that we have lived. All of us have read or listened to them and felt a moment's flattering of pride in our State, and for the moment were resolved that these things should be so no more forever. And the flutter and the resolve were all.

But when they were spoken by Thomas J. Jarvis in his Inaugural Address, they meant work; and the work has been done, is doing. His hearers applauded, as, many times before, his predecessors had won as hearty cheers; and, as many times before, his hearers went away and thought no more about the matter. Long ago they have forgotten that he spoke them, or that they heard them, or that their hearts swelled with pride as their voices rung out loud cheers in his praise when he uttered them. Not so, the Governor; nor so the men who have been his earnest, hardworking, capable colleagues in the work that was set before them—the members of the Board and the officers of the Department of Agriculture.

This Department has been *the* great instrument by which, in the last five years, the State has become better known at home and abroad than ever before. In many ways it is fostering old and encouraging new industries, and whilst one cannot ascertain the exact effects of all its labors as one numbers his bushels of wheat or pounds of tobacco, it is just as certainly adding each year to the State's wealth as his corn and cotton add to the wealth of the farmer. But in the particular way under consideration, the results of its works are so plain that he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man though a fool fail not to understand. Its publications—Monthly Bulletins, Annual reports, Handbooks, general and special, Maps, &c.,—which have been circulated in this and other States and in foreign lands, have awakened interest and prompted inquiries never before known and led to material results most gratifying and profitable. Our woods, which were wont to be full only of candidates, are full of prospectors; and pockets which had never known what is supposed to be the peculiar function of pockets are now on most intimate terms with gold and silver and paper money taken in exchange for lands and woods and waters and minerals.

Two years ago, at Atlanta, a complete exhibit was made illustrative of the wealth of the State in her mines, her forests, her soils, her manufactures, and her other industries. The display of resources so varied and so abundant was one for which those living beyond her borders were wholly unprepared; and from the fact that the State had been so little studied by her own people until recently, few of them were prepared for it. The effect of that exhibit was wholly to change the previous estimate of the State in respect to her capabilities for the production of the great staples of the country. It revealed in her minerals and forests especially, sources of wealth before unknown. But what most arrested attention was the vast range of her productive power. It was demonstrated that if the people of this State were compelled to live exclusively from her own resources, she could supply everything needed not only for subsistence, not only everything necessary for progress in the highest career of civilization, but, with the exception of a few tropical fruits, everything that ministers to the highest luxury. It changed also the estimate of the State too commonly formed by her own citizens. It taught them a true sense of its value. It taught them that they would in vain seek elsewhere a fairer field in which to strive for those rewards which a brave heart and a strong hand could win by honest labor. In this latter result was accomplished an object beyond all price.

This year the same exhibit is made, but on a grander scale and at that place where an exhibition of our resources can reach the very classes of people whose money and whose lives we seek. Boston is New England as much as Paris is France, and New England teems with the sort of people and overflows with the capital we need for the cultivation of millions of acres of idle lands and for the utilization of our woods and waters and minerals. Readers of the OBSERVER have been kept informed of the opening and progress of the Exposition and the impression made by our own part of it. But the receipt of the *Monthly Bulletin* for September just issued has suggested this article. We have read it with inexpressible gratification. It shows how well the State is being advertised abroad by reproducing from the great papers of the North their descriptions of *the* feature of the Boston Exhibition—the show made by North Carolina. Greater evidence even than these is one of later date than the *Bulletin*—that afforded by *Harper's Weekly*, whose beautiful illustrations of each North Carolina Department and full descriptions of them all will be seen and read in every city, town and village, and in country homes all over this broad land. Greater still than these, is the daily coming into the State of men seeking homes or seeking investment of the capital we need.

The Department has done its work well. It was well planned, promptly and skillfully executed, is well exhibited and intelligently explained by intelligent men, and has met with appreciation abroad which ensures appreciation at home. There is naught to complain of. Even the voice of the retrencher and reformer is hushed, for this work has cost no North Carolina tax-payer one cent; that is to say, no North Carolinian except the clever North Carolinians who compose the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, the only fertilizer company in the State. The money has come, in theory and in fact, from spoiling the Egyptians, the fertilizer manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. We eat our cake and have it. That is to say, as soon as we have eaten one cake, there is another ready for us. The barrel of meal does not waste, nor the cruse of oil fail. They fill more rapidly the more they are emptied.

TAXATION.

It may be worth while at this time to inquire why those who advocate the abolition of the internal revenue have begun to urge it only within a comparatively recent period, and why, unlike reform of the tariff, it could not have found a place in recent national democratic platforms. A brief reference to fundamental principles and to the statistics of the federal revenue of the United States in the recent past will make the reason plain.

Taxation is not a blessing, disguised or otherwise. It is an evil, mitigated only by its purpose. Its purpose is to furnish the support of government. Between the two evils, of license unrestrained by law on the one hand, and the payment of the expense necessary to secure that protection to life, liberty and property which the supremacy of the law gives, on the other, civilized man prefers the latter. How to meet this expense with the least burden to those for whom government is instituted—to those certainly for whom *our* form of government is instituted—and with least interference with the beneficent purposes of government, is the chief question with which a statesman can deal. Either or both of two forms of taxation for this purpose may be employed: direct taxation, producing what we know as internal revenue; and indirect, which is effected by the tariff, that is, by duties laid on importations from abroad. Direct taxation is in theory the best form; because, if honestly conducted, it is least burdensome in the end, and because the taxpayer is thereby brought face to face with the fact of taxation and thus becomes accustomed to scrutinize the benefits which he receives in return for parting with his property. But the United States are not a nation, but a confederacy, and a power accrues to those in possession of the federal government by means of direct taxation which is at war with the spirit of our institutions and which tends constantly to impair the lawful sovereignty of the States. The sovereignty of the States is the bulwark of liberty, the preservation of which is one of the three chief objects of our government. It has been found best, therefore, during the greater period of its history to support the government by the inferior process of indirect taxation (imposts) rather than incur the risk of aiding the natural tendency of all nations growing in wealth and population to centralization of power, by placing in the federal hand the powerful weapon of direct federal taxation. How great this risk may be and how powerful the weapon, the history of the collection of the internal revenue in this State brings home to every patriotic North Carolinian. Its effect is recognized as an unmitigated political curse.

Now, why did the State Convention last Summer, more than at former periods, declare for its immediate abolition? Not simply because the corruption attending its collection, long felt to be intolerable, had become more manifest; but because, also, the surplus of federal revenues over expenditures, and especially because the change in the relation of the yield of the internal revenue to the yield of the tariff, made it possible to abolish it.

The internal revenue was simply a war necessity, and the change in the relation of its yield to that of the tariff will readily be seen by a comparison of the following figures:

In 1863, the internal revenue appeared in the government's exhibit of receipts for the first time since 1849, previous to which latter period, with two exceptions, its yield was insignificant. Those exceptions were 1801, when the internal revenue receipts were one million dollars, in round numbers, and the period succeeding the war of 1812, (1814 to 1817), when the receipts from this source ranged from one and a half millions to five millions. In 1863, the beginning of our period, the internal revenue yielded $37,000,000—the tariff $70,000,000. But in 1864 the internal revenue yielded $109,000,000—the tariff $102,000,000, or $7,000,000 less. From this year till 1869, the internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the tariff, and they were, and were recognized as, indispensable to the government's support. But since 1869 the internal revenue has yielded less than the tariff, and since 1867 the interest on the war debt has been diminishing. Nevertheless, at no period could the government have dispensed with the internal revenue, the tariff laws remaining unchanged, until 1882, when the total receipts were $403,000,000 and the total expenses $258,000,000, leaving a surplus of $145,500,000, which is practically the yield of the internal revenue ($146,500,000.) It was a recognition of the fact that the growth of the foreign business of the country would by the end of 1882 enable the government to dispense with the obnoxious internal revenue, that moved the democrats of North Carolina to incorporate a demand to that effect in their platform in the summer of that year; and it is probable, as it is certainly to be hoped, that their demand will be repeated by the national democratic convention next year.

The internal revenue abolished, and the government secure against a deficiency, the tariff rates may be reduced. The first effect of reduction of rates will be to increase the receipts. But persistent reduction until the dead-point of a revenue tariff is reached, will be the work of detail to which the democratic statesmen sent to the capital must address themselves.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE RUFFIN.—Elsewhere will be found the letter of Judge Ruffin tendering his resignation of the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the reply of acting Governor Robinson.

The fact of Judge Ruffin's resignation will be the occasion of profound regret throughout the borders of North Carolina, as the cause of the necessity for it should be matter of shame to us all. The Supreme Court should consist of five judges. The State has outgrown the capacity of three. It is to be hoped that another legislature will not adjourn before it has taken steps to remedy an evil well known to exist.

Judge Ruffin is a man of such extraordinary learning and ability that his friends hoped to see him enjoy on the bench equal fame with his distinguished father. Time only failed him. He will doubtless yet reach corresponding distinction in another field.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—The Fall elections begin in Iowa and Ohio, October 9th. Both States will vote for State officers and members of the legislature. In Ohio two amendments to the constitution relative to the liquor traffic and one to the judiciary will be voted upon.

On the 6th of November, Massachusetts will vote for Governor and the other State officers and members of the legislature; New York, for Secretary of State and some minor officers, and upon the question of abolishing contract labor in the State prisons; Pennsylvania a State Treasurer and Auditor-General; New Jersey a Governor, the House and part of its Senate; Connecticut half of its Senate and the House; Virginia a House of Representatives and part of the Senate; Maryland a Governor and the Legislature; Minnesota State officers, voting also upon three proposed amendments to the constitution; Nebraska a Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University.

THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.—We are gratified to learn from Professor Graham that up to September 25th, 403 pupils were enrolled at the Graded School—a greater number than ever before at so early a day.

As was said by the Chapel Hill correspondent of the OBSERVER last week, himself a distinguished educator: "Somehow or other the merits of the Fayetteville Graded School have not been proclaimed by the press of the State to a great extent. This must be attributed to the modesty of its excellent Superintendent and associates; for here at the University we have proof both ample and convincing that the Fayetteville Graded School is not only furnishing thorough instruction in the common school branches, but is also preparing young gentlemen for the University so efficiently as to enable them to take the highest stand in their classes."

HARNETT COUNTY NOTES.—An esteemed correspondent at Lillington writes that the recent heavy rains have damaged cotton and corn considerably; that Mr. Dortch is spoken of as a suitable democratic candidate for Governor; and that Alex. Matthews aged 94 died in that county Sept. 20.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TARIFF.—The attention of our readers is called to the second of the series of able articles which our correspondent "Wells" is contributing to the OBSERVER. The author is not only a North Carolina manufacturer, but a statesman; and he speaks by the book.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the position made vacant by the death of Hon. W. F. Pool, M. C., will be held at Edenton on the 2nd of October.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Russia is making extensive preparations all along the German and Austrian frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 beds. All of the railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of the private steamers in the Black Sea, and their captains have been ordered to prepare for the transportation of ammunition, troops and provisions. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontier, and two armed corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Berg rivers.

The rocket factories at the Arsenal, at Woolwich, England, exploded on Monday. Many buildings were destroyed, and the loss of life is serious. Old soldiers there declare that the explosions of the rockets during the fire were as frightful as if occurring in an actual seige. Two bodies of the victims of the explosion have been found. Some of the war rockets were projected a distance of five miles. One of them went through the wall of the Arsenal, and another struck the artillery barracks.

Arrangements are being made by the Irish National League for a series of mass meetings in America, which will be addressed by many prominent Nationals, including Mr. John Redmond, who is now in Australia. Mr. Redmond will return from Australia by way of San Francisco, which he is expected to reach in November.

The Truth about the Tariff.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—In the discussion of questions relating to the action of Government, it is safest and best to inquire into the authority by which such action is warranted. In all cases where there is a written constitution—in other words, where the powers of a government are set forth, specifically in a written instrument, the first consideration always, is, whether the proposed or performed act is in consonance with the authority delegated. The United States has a written constitution; and in that constitution it is declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. So, however desirable it may be in the minds of men, that certain legislation shall be had, unless a warrant for the same can be found in the charter of the government, nothing can be done.

Article 1, sec. VIII says, "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debt and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." In the draught of the constitution submitted by Mr. Rutledge, of S. C., to the convention of 1787 on August the 6th, the clause read, "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," and it contained nothing else. The additional words, as they are now found were added by a committee of that body doubtless to make the meaning more explicit, and were approved by the convention. It will be seen that they plainly declare the purposes for which all taxes shall be "laid and *collected*," and prescribe that the system shall be "uniform," that is, equal throughout the country. This establishes a rule of justice as to sections, and is equally mandatory as to individuals.

Notwithstanding the provision which I have quoted, there are men who claim to be good and intelligent citizens, who are the advocates of what they are pleased to call a Revenue Law which "lays" but does not '*collect*' "duties" and "imposts," and cannot, therefore "pay the debts and provide for the *common* defence and *general* welfare of the United States." A tax which is "laid," must be '*collected*' by the *Government* according to the plain requirements of the constitution. Whenever, therefore, the rate of tax is so exorbitant that no revenue can be "collected" because the importation is prohibited, it is too plain for argument, that there has been the exercise of a power, not warranted by the constitution. High taxes do not, by any means, necessarily result in increased revenues to the Treasury Department, but in most cases enure to the benefit only of those engaged in enterprises connected with those subjects of taxation. Whenever this is the case, although the money goes out of the pockets of the people, it only helps to swell the profits of individuals, and contributes nothing to the support of the government, by whose authority it is exacted. How any honest man can defend such a policy, I confess myself unable to understand. The only pretense ever offered for the system is that it makes a country splendid by developing its resources, developing its trade and producing additional consumers for its products. It may have the effect of adding splendor to the land by augmenting the fortunes of individuals, and enabling them to lavish their wealth in costly edifices and charming grounds. It cannot have any value in any other respect. Diversity of occupation is, indeed, highly desirable: but this diversity will come, in the natural order of things, whenever the "exigency of time and occasion" shall demand it, and ought never to be forced by artificial means. But as to the creation of new consumers and enabling a certain class of producers to get more for their goods, it is the sheerest of all nonsense. What good can that do, especially when, whilst one man sells for a better price, he is obliged to pay one proportionally high, to say the least, for whatever he may be obliged to consume? The farmer may get ten cents more for every bushel of potatoes he may put on the market, but he has to pay all the excess for his blankets and hats.

I stated in my former letter that every man who has ordinary comprehension knows that the object of the advocates of what are fasely called protective tariffs, is to enable them to sell their goods, freed from foreign competition. Why the consumer need object to any sort of competition, I confess myself unable to see. The greater the competition the better it will be for him. It is to his interest that the foreign and domestic producer shall both have a chance for his custom, and that he shall have a chance for theirs, as by this means he will surely get what he wants at a less price. But some, not all, domestic manufacturers desire that Congress shall so legislate as to destroy their foreign competitors and give them monopoly of the market for the class of goods which they produce. Whilst they do that, in the name of the *laborer*, they are equally solicitous that what they need in the manufacture of their commodities, they shall get, in any market, and free from all trade restrictions! They want their raw materials to come in free of duty, even though some of their customers are engaged in producing them! Is that for the "general welfare?" Is that one of the purposes for which the constitution was ordained? Does that "establish justice?"

I am no believer in the so-called doctrine of "protection," not only because it is violative of the constitution and of the natural laws of trade, but because it does not add to the general wealth, and does rob one part of the community for the benefit of another. If the Almighty had intended "all nations of men who dwell upon the face of the earth," to be independent of each other, and live entirely within themselves, He would have so ordered that wheat and corn and cotton and sugar cane and coffee and spices and apples and oranges should grow on the same soils and in immediate proximity to each other. We should have had every where a full exemplification of Moore's ideal of "sainted Lebanon"

> "Whose head in wintry grandeur towers
> And whitens with eternal sleet,
> Whilst summer in a vale of flowers
> Is sleeping rosy at his feet."

But such was not the order of Providence. Nations and men were intended to be mutually dependent; and the fewer impediments which are thrown in the way of free intercourse the more consistent it is with Divine law. Taxation upon trade as a means of governmental support, and not individual advancement is allowable, and does not conflict with the principle I have laid down.

No one, except a mere dreamer, can advocate *absolute free trade*. What this country needs is a system of taxation which bears equally upon all industries, and induces a healthy competition between all persons engaged in adding to its natural wealth. This is what our fathers meant, and they meant nothing else.

Now, whilst I maintain that a tariff whose details are adjusted with a view to revenue, is the only tariff which the constitution authorizes, and will give all the advantage which the domestic producer has a right to demand, it is but just to say that it often happens that when a wrong policy has been inaugurated and continued for years, wisdom suggests that it be not suddenly destroyed, but brought gradually back to correct principles. Large interests have grown up under the false and unjust policy of the government, and as very many of the persons possessing them are innocent parties and in no degree responsible for the wrong, it is safest to use the pruning knife gently, so as not to produce too great a shock. But it ought to be used, and used speedily. In the course of a few years these interests to which I refer, will adapt themselves to the changed condition of things, without legitimate loss to any one, and with great benefit to the large majority of the people.

My own view is, that wherever there is an industry in this country engaged in the production of a certain article needed by mankind, Congress should so regulate the duty imposed upon the same article made in foreign lands, as to enable the domestic producer to enter into *fair competition*. If the duty is too low, the foreigner can monopolize the market and fix his own price upon his commodity at the expense of the consumer. If too high, it will prevent all imports and give the American manufacturer the same undue advantage. What we want is equalization; and this will result in a fair and just struggle for trade supremacy, and thus succeed in advancing the welfare of the great mass of our population.

Any one who will reflect, can easily see that the immediate effect of all taxes, which either partially or totally prohibit importations is not only to produce no revenue, but increase to the consumer the price of the article thus legislatively treated. For a few years the persons engaged in the special manufacture or production will net large profits. This success will cause others to enter the same channels of industry, in the hope of sharing the seeming prosperity; and such will be the rush that not more than a decade will pass before the domestic competion will overstock the market, reduce prices, produce financial collapses, and end in the survival of those only who have made the largest accumulations. Before this time comes, however, the consumer will have contributed a large part of his earnings to swell the grandeur and the pockets of those who have reaped the richest harvests. These results are inevitable from a system founded in wrong; and statesmen should so administer the Government, as to make them impossible from any other cause than such as are beyond the control of the wisest law givers.

We often hear, now-a-days, that it is unjust to lift the burdens of government from the luxuries which no man is obliged to use, and place them upon the necessaries, which enter into the consumption of all classes of the community. Undoubtedly such a course cannot be defended. But the Congress cannot *increase* the taxes upon articles of necessity, beyond the present rates, without destroying revenue and forcing a resort to direct exactions from the people. There are, indeed, a few articles now on the free list, which would bear heavier burdens, but the temper of the country would hardly allow them to be taxed at all; and one, now taxed for the benefit of Louisiana mainly, which could stand a much heavier rate of taxation. It will not do, however, to resort to them for an increase of revenue. The truth is it is entirely needless to do so. If Congress shall represent the interests of the body of the people and not those of persons whose agents fill the corridors of the Capitol, advocating the "protection" of "Labor," (meaning capital) it will revise the Tariff so as to make it a means of filling the coffers of the Government with the funds needed for an economical administration. It can remove the entire Internal Revenue taxes which are odious in their nature and offensive in their execution; and, at the same time lessen the demands upon the pocket for the necessaries and conveniences of life. If these taxes are taken off, impost rates cannot be enlarged without defeating the very objects of the repeal. To illustrate, let me take the article of blankets, which is often quoted as one of the subjects, upon which "burdens grievous to be borne," will be laid. Will any one tell what heavier tax this article will stand and yield any revenue at all? Even with the present rate, very few are imported and the customs receipts from this item are merely nominal. The Tariff is beyond the Revenue point now. It cannot be made higher without producing a decrease. Reduce the rate of taxation and there will be an increase of receipts. When it is done, it should be gradual, but steady, and no interest will be hurt, but all, in the end, be greatly benefitted.

I do not claim to have said any thing new in connection with this most important subject. The same ideas I have heard advanced by other parties, and have used them myself before another tribunal.

Both Senators and Representatives in Congress, writers on Political Economy and contributors to the public press, have adopted the same line of argument to direct public attention to a greatly needed reform in the financial policy of the Government. Hitherto, the few, by false pretences, by sophistical reasoning by which the *post hoc* has been substituted for the *propter hoc*, have succeeded in blinding the eyes of the many, and causing them to submit to robbery, under the forms of law. This evil has already been borne too long. Justice is now demanded by those who have so patiently borne the yoke of unequal treatment; and it behooves those who claim to be "representative men", to be careful upon what principles they next go before the American people. There must be a clear and explicit avowal of party doctrine upon the subject which I have but meagerly discussed, or thousands of men will lose all hope of Governmental reform, and make such combinations as shall seem most likely to accomplish their wishes. Conventions must express, not throttle, the sentiments of the people, or their edicts will *not only be* disregarded but despised. Nine-tenths of the Democratic party favor a Tariff for Revenue, as its primary purpose, and their will must not be overlooked to gratify the wishes of a few, who desire to prosper upon the misfortunes of their fellow-men.

WELLS.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Persistent Equinox—Judge Ruffin's Resignation—Who will be his Successor? What Mrs. Jackson has done for Ben Butler—Railroads.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—We are having our third equinox, and if it had a little more time I think it would come again. The rain seems to have got in the habit of falling, and any slight unusual occurrence, a circus, for instance, will bring down a pour. The good people of this immediate section have however no especial cause for gloom. The seasons were a little late getting under way, but when they got straight they have kept so, and fair crops are the reward of those who kept their fields clean. One great trouble with too many of our farmers is that too many of them have grass where they ought to have cotton, and cotton where they ought to have grass.

JUDGE RUFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

It is difficult to estimate the loss to the State in the retirement of Judge Ruffin from the Supreme Court Bench. He is a great lawyer and a great judge. He had no mercy on himself, and to render justice to whom it was due, and when it was due, he has well nigh exhausted his strength by continuous and intolerable labor. Who will succeed him, did you say? If I could tell you, I could win hats enough to do me until the next election.

Some say John Graham, some John Gilmer, others Hon. A. S. Merrimon, J. B. Batchelor, Thos. N. Hill, Pruden, of Chowan, Hon. Geo. Howard, W. T. Dortch, James H. Merrimon, of Asheville, and a number of other able lawyers. I have always thought it understood that geographically the West was represented on the Bench by Judge Ashe, the East by Chief Justice Smith and the Middle by Judge Dillard and then by Judge Ruffin. If the territorial or sectional balance is to be preserved, then Maj. Graham or Judge Gilmer will be probable and certainly acceptable nominations. It is figured out by some that Gilmer is to be transferred to the Supreme Court Bench, and the Superior Court Judgeship put at the disposal of Maj. Graham. If it is to be open to all without regard to residence and with fitness as the only qualification, there are so many probabilities, that it is almost idle to discuss them. It is not at all probable that Governor Robinson will appoint, unless it is intimated to him by the Governor (Jarvis) that it would be agreeable for him to exercise the authority. In that case he would of course do so, and there is not much doubt that he would make an appointment acceptable to the people and creditable to his strong common sense and good judgment. Up to this writing Governor Jarvis does not know that Judge Ruffin has resigned. Socially, Raleigh loses a popular and charming gentleman whose hearty and cheery manners and cordial politeness made him a favorite.

Apropos of the attentions and honors heaped upon Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and her daughter in New England, a friend who has not forgiven our late enemies all of their transgressions, talking to another friend who never will forgive them their employment of unsoldierly generals, relates in earnest language what a lady said to him of it. "What does it all mean Mr. ——," said this eager little woman. "What does it all mean? Mrs. Jackson has pardoned Ben Butler, and he will now have to be considered a gentleman." What does it all mean?

Walter Page is making a brilliant paper of the *Chronicle* as I told you he would do.

There is a good deal of interest taken in the changes in railroads recently begun, and the development of which no one seems to fully understand. Attention is directed to the road chartered in 1875 from Goldsboro to Norfolk which has been the apple of Col. Lot Mumphrey's eye since many a day. It is whispered that it is to be built in order to give the R. & D. a short cut into Norfolk. Auditor Roberts told me that he met a corps of engineers in the edge of Gates county running a survey with their compasses pointed to Weldon. Others say that Durham and Henderson will be joined, an air line built to Halifax where this Goldsboro and Norfolk road will be met and used to Norfolk. But railroad building on paper is easier than falling off logs. It is smooth work with no cuts to dig and no fills to make. It is too easy for mortals. However, if roads are built every body in the State will be benefitted. P. M. W.

Judge Ruffin's Resignation.

Waiting the Governor's Return.

THE JUDGE TO THE GOVERNOR.

HILLSBORO, Sept. 17, 1883.

To His Excellency, Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor of the State of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: After what I said to you before leaving Raleigh, you will not, I presume, be surprised at my tendering to you, as I now do, my resignation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to take effect from and after this date.

I am led to this course by a consciousness that I am no longer able to undergo the labor necessary to discharge a just proportion of the duties that are likely to devolve upon the Court, and I cannot therefore think of retaining the position for one moment longer.

I will not pretend that it costs me no regret to take this step: The people of the State have been so kind to me, and my professional brethren so generous, that it has been a pleasure to me to serve them, and would still be if I could do so.

I do not forget, sir, that it is to you I owe my first connection with this honorable office, and I beg to express again my sense of obligation to you, and to renew the assurance of my very great respect and sincere esteem.

I am, sir, very truly,
Your ob't serv't and friend,
T. RUFFIN.

GOV. ROBINSON TO THE JUDGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1883.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Hillsboro, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of 17th inst. addressed to Governor Jarvis, tendering your resignation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has been received at this Department.

I beg leave to express sincere regret that the state of your health should have necessitated this step on your part—a feeling which, I may add, will be very generally shared by the people of North Carolina. The loss to our people of the services of one who so adorns this high position as yourself is a serious one: to the legal profession I doubt not it will be peculiarly so.

Your communication will be placed in the hands of Governor Jarvis (who is absent from the State) at once on his return, for formal action on his part.

With my best wishes for your speedy restoration to health and your future success, I am, sir,

Very truly yours,
J. L. ROBINSON.

There has recently been one case of yellow fever in the City of Mexico, the second in the history of the city. Yellow fever is prevailing at Ponce, Porto Rico. Among those who have died from the disease is H. Campbell Forfar, British vice-consul.

A negro named Archie Johnson was for attempt at rape hanged by lynchers on Friday last in Richmond county.

F. F. F. F. G's.

Fresh, Fine, Fancy Family Groceries and Provisions.

No. 47, Person Street.

New Store---New Goods.

WE call the special attention of the families of Fayetteville and vicinity to our extensive and well assorted stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, as follows:

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR,
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR,
BEDFORD FAMILY FLOUR,
MAPLETON FAMILY FLOUR.

Ferris' Hams, Tongues, Breakfast Strips, Bacon, Lard, N. O. and Cuba Molasses, White Drips, Syrups, Sugars, Teas, Gilt Edge Butter, English Dairy Cheese, Rice, Vinegar, Hominy, Saleratus, Soda, Soaps for Toilet and Laundry, Starch Candles, Lye, Tubs, Baskets, Brooms, Buckets, Sugar and Coffee Bail Boxes, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Candies, Nuts, Cakes, Jumbles, Soda Biscuit, Lemons, Imported Worcestershire Sauce and Sardines, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Java Cinnamon; Potted and Canned Goods—Game, Turkey, Ham, Chicken, Beef, Tongue, Assorted Meats, Salmon, Lobster, Oysters, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, Pickles, assorted Lunch Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Peaches, Tomatoes; a variety of other Canned and Potted Meats and Fruits.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also on hand a variety of Pure Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, such as Fine PURE Rye and Corn Whiskies, Apple, Peach and Blackberry Brandies, PURE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Port, Sherry and Madiera Wine, Dublin Stout, Bass & Co's Ale, Lager Beer by the dozen or by the keg, ready tapt for family use.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 47 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883. 33 1m

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY I RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON

GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Clothing

OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH

Styles & Prices

AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS GUARANTEED IN FIT AND QUALITY.

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF NOT EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883 33tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

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One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. A. THOMSON—Removal.
W. L. HAWLEY—Just Received.
ROSE & LEAK—Back from the North.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Ladies Wraps.
MRS. DYE—New Millinery, Notions, &c.
E. E. SMITH—State Colored Normal School.
J. A. PEMBERTON—Dress Goods, Shoes, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Columbia River Salmon, &c

ABOUT TOWN.

COTTON.—We are glad to see cotton coming in more lively this week. The highest price paid yesterday was 9¼ cents.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway is laid eight miles beyond the Gulf, and trains have passed over it that distance.

PERSONAL.—Judge and Mrs. David Davis arrived here by yesterday morning's train on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and were shortly after driven to Tokay, the residence of Col. Wharton J. Green, and Mrs. Davis's late home.

SPORTING NEWS.—We understand there are more partridges in the country, all around here, this season than ever before. The coveys are unusually large and the birds much larger than you would expect at this season of the year. Hold on boys, a little while longer, let them get full grown and then you may have fine sport, indeed.

FINE GRAPES.—We acknowledge receipt of some fine grapes, of the "Misk" variety, grown by Lewis Levy, near this town.

The country about Fayetteville is becoming a vast vineyard; the air, now, is redolent with the odor of the scuppernong and other grapes; and "vine clad hills" are no longer a dream in Cumberland.

CARRYING COALS TO NEW CASTLE.—Mr. G. W. Lawrence, whose "Happy Valley Vineyard" is but a mile from town, recently received an order from a wine dealer in Norfolk for a barrel of his best wine to be shipped to France by a gentleman of New York. What is the purpose of its exportation, Mr. Lawrence does not know; but the circumstance shows the growing interest in our native wines.

MILITARY.—We are pleased to see that the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, LaFayette Light Infantry and the colored company, the Howard Light Infantry, have passed their inspection successfully and will be allowed the one hundred and fifty dollars appropriation made by the Legislature last winter. Fayetteville has always been proud of her military and justly so. We would like to see them on parade oftener.

MARRIED.—Last Thursday evening, the 20th inst., Mr. Frank Glover was married to Miss Kate Smith, daughter of Jas. Smith, Esq., at the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D. The church was filled to overflowing, and the ceremony was beautiful as well as very impressive. No attendants. The happy couple have gone to housekeeping in the house of Miss Rebecca Hodges, on Haymount.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that while a party of young ladies and gentlemen were out horseback riding last Friday afternoon the saddle turned with Miss Emma Ledbetter, pitching her off and fracturing one of her ankle bones. The injury is very painful but not serious. We hope to see her on the streets again soon. The saddle had only one girt and no surcingle.

A RUNAWAY.—It was not a horse nor a mule this time, but a colored man from 71st, Archie Walker, who had been breaking the law and good order of the town by drawing deadly weapons, and when W. C. Troy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, tried to arrest him he ran; but as he passed on the opposite side of Hay street, our very efficient and clever Town Marshal, made for him, soon overhauled him, and brought him to trial. He was found guilty and sent to jail.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company have appointed a Rifle Team to shoot for the State Flag at the approaching State Fair. This company has held the flag for the past year. In order to make the competition more lively, this team challenges the State Guard to shoot for some handsome prize that may be selected, or for a purse, each company staking $50 or $100. We wish you success, boys, but you must practice, and not allow your laurels to be taken from you without a hard struggle.

FISH PONDS.—Last Spring Mr. C. B. McMillan built a fish pond about one half an acre in size to try the experiment of raising our common Black Perch. The pond is four or five feet at its greatest depth. He stocked it with about fifty perch, both large and small, and he says if you will go there on a warm sunny afternoon you can see thousands of the young perch as large as the two fingers. This must prove a good investment, and we wish others would follow Mr. McMillan's example. The Black Perch is the finest pan-fish we have in this country. He also has a pond for German Carp; but they are not doing so well.

SOLDIER'S HOME.—There is a movement on foot to endow a home for disabled ex-Confederate soldiers in this State. We see that a gentleman from Edgecombe writing to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, offers to be one of 500 to give $100 each. Mr. Eccles, of Charlotte, authorizes the *Journal-Observer* to put him down for $100. And "a private in the war between the States" writes the Raleigh *News and Observer* to put him down for $500. This looks as if we were going to have the Home. Gentlemen of the Cape Fear section let us hear from you. Keep the list moving. It is indeed a noble cause.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The County Board of Education will, on Tuesday next, the 2d of Oct., elect School Committeemen for the school districts. All persons having school business before the Board can be heard on that day. The examination of teachers will be made at the Court House on the 11th of Oct. for whites, and on the 12th for colored. All applicants for cerificates are requested to present themselves at the Court House on days named, promptly at 10 o'clock, a. m., with a certificate of good, moral character. Very few school committees have handed in census reports, and unless they do so before Nov. 1st, their districts will not come in for the new apportionment of money.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.—The members of the Independent Company will drill for a handsome Silver Goblet at Williams Hall next Monday evening, Oct. 1st. In order to avoid over-crowding, and to insure the absence of the small boys, tickets of admittance will be issued. The company will assemble at 8 o'clock, and at 8:20 o'clock the drum will tap and every member must "fall in" promptly: so, young ladies, you must not keep the boys waiting. This is a well drilled company, and we know this competition will prove very interesting. The company will accept our thanks for an invitation to be present.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.—Mr. George. W. Lawrence, the efficient Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, informs us that there will be no gambling whatever allowed at the Fair this Fall. A great nuisance and offense will be thus avoided.

The prospects of the Fair are bright. Senator Ransom has expressed the intention of visiting us on the occasion, not as a speech maker, but simply because of his interest in what concerns us. We trust he will be able to carry out his intention.

Mr. Lawrence is having large colored posters prepared in Cincinnati which will be scattered broadcast over the State.

As there has been some inquiry on the subject, it may be stated here that the Fair will begin November 6th, Tuesday, and continue till Friday inclusive.

MILL DAMS BREAKING.—During the recent very heavy rains seven mill dams in this vicinity broke. On Beaver Creek there were three, first Rayner's, then McArthur's and then Carver's, and when the waters of the three combined reached the Beaver Creek Factory dam it came very near sweeping it too. The rush of water was very heavy. On Blount's Creek, Mims' dam gave way, but did no other damage. On Cross Creek the two dams belonging to Mr. J. D. McNeill, the Huske and Ecclesford dams gave way; and the amount of water which passed over the Merchant Mills dam was tremendous—it looked fearful. After the two creeks met at Cross Creek the volume of water was so great that it took Mr. Thos. McDaniel's mill and dam away with a sweep. We are glad to learn that all these dams will be repaired. The fish had a lively time, and large quantities were caught. Some very fine trout, jack and perch were brought to town and sold readily.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. E. T. McKethan is progressing rapidly with his two stores on Market Square in spite of the bad weather. They will add very much to the looks of that part of the town. The third story will be made into a hall covering both stores, and we understand will be used by the Independent Company for an Armory.

Mr. F. W. Thornton has nearly completed a very neat dwelling on the old stable lot opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. S. W. Tillinghast has leased the Fayetteville Water Works, and put them in thorough repair; he will have each pump locked and the users of the water will have to purchase or rent a key. This should have been done long ago. We believe the people are willing to pay for the water, and we hope Mr. Tillinghast will make a success of it.

The officers of the People's National Bank have very much improved the inside of their banking house by putting wire railings around the counters and carpeting and matting on the floor. It has quite a neat and business like appearance now.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—J W Autery, R M Allen.
B—Thos Baxton, J D Baine
C—Dolph Caps, Jules Crumpler, Miss Sarah Chares, Miss Sarah S Culbreth, H McC Currie.
E—Miss M H Evans.
G—Haywood Greentree 2, Miss Carrie Graham.
H—Rev S A Hughs, Albert Hammons, Miss Maggie Hagan, March Hall, Cornelius Hugh, Carlie Huntly.
J—L H Jefferson.
K—Miss May Jones King.
M—Flora E Maxwell, J H Manuel, J H Mitchell.
P—A M Parker.
S—P McL Smith, G D Simmons, Lou Stewart, M B Stewart.
T—John Tally, R G Taylor.
W—Florence Williams, Miss Mary Williams, George Wharton, M McD Wilson.
Mc—John McNair, J D McNeill, Lucretia McKay, Neill McQueen.

History in Bronze.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—While repairing the belfry of St. John's Church the writer discovered in letters of bold relief, on the old bell, a bit of history, which as it was "news" to him may be so to many others of your *young* readers. The inscription reads:

"Tribute of Love from St. Paul's Church, Troy, to St. John's Church, Fayetteville, 1831.
In Flammis Perii. In Amore Surrexi.
I. Hanks, Fecit, Troy, N. Y."

A revival of the memory of these old benefits may help now to strengthen new bonds of sympathy between the South and the North.

WARDEN.

Presbyterial Notice.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Union Church, Moore County, N. C., on Thursday, October 11th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Angus N. Ferguson, the retiring Moderator.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

MARRIED.

BRADSHAW—POWERS.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. Ashley Peoples in Campbellton, by J. B. Smith, J. P., JEFFERSON BRADSHAW to Miss FLORA POWERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two Lucky Men of Selma.

Speculation is rife as to the holders of the part of ticket 61,880, which drew the second capital prize of $25,000 in the August drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. It was learned that the ticket had been deposited with the Southern Express for collection. The agent would not reveal the names of the lucky men. It was a professional secret. The N. O. *Times-Democrat* announces that Messrs. Sam Selig and J. M. Littlehale, of Selma, had a fifth of the noted number, drawing $2,500 each in good money. They bought five fifths of separate numbers, in partnership, as they had been regular buyers for years, and have won smaller sums before. Mr. Selig is the bookkeeper of Messrs. Grief & Kohn. Dr. Littlehale has been Supervisor of the street force for several years.—*Selma (Ala.) Times. August 21.*

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. BUY Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, as it is guaranteed to destroy and expel worms—the child's greatest enemy.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Sep. 25, Noon.—Cotton steady at 10¼ cents for middling uplands and 10⅝ for Orleans. Futures quiet and firm, with sales at the following quotations: September 10.34c; October 10.39c; November 10.49; December 10.60c; January 10.72c; February 10.86. Spirits turpentine 39½@40c. Rosin $1.00@$1.60.

Liverpool, Sep. 25—Noon.—Cotton—market easier; uplands 5 13-16d; Orleans 5 15-16d; receipts 2,600 bales, all of which were American.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13½@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
Ox foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.60
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2 25
Virgin Dip	$2 25
Spirits	34@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 25—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 36½ cents per gallon bid, with sales reported of 80 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.15 for Strained and firm at $1.20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that his stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS SURPASSED BY NONE.

Brocade Silks, all shades,
Brocade Velvets, all shades,
Plushes, " "
Ottoman Silks, " "
Cashmeres, " "
Jersey Cloths, " "
Shoods " " "
Billiard " " "
Biarritz " " "
Corduret " " "

We also keep the celebrated makes of

Girard Black Silks.

We have a full line of SILK FRINGES—all the new shades—to match these goods.

Flannels.

We have quite a full line of Flannels in Stripes, Plaids and Plain—all colors.
Also, an elegant Line of

Ladies' Cloth for Riding Habits.

in all the new shades.

Our Gloves, Hosiery and Notion Department

IS COMPLETE.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We would call special attention to our Shoe Department, in which we have a fine and full line for Children, Misses Ladies, Boys and Men. We are sole agents for the celebrated Chas. Heiser and Clement, Wiel & Ball

HAND-MADE SHOES.

All we ask is a trial of these shoes. Every pair guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

The latest and nobbiest styles for Men, Youths and Boys. This department is *specially* attractive.

CASSIMERES.

The finest assortment ever offered in this market. North Carolina, Virginia and foreign manufactures.

SHIRTS.

Call and examine our Laundried and Unlaundried REINFORCED

DIAMOND SHIRTS,

—said to be the best ever offered to the public.

CARPETS.

Our stock of Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets was selected with unusual care this season.

RUGS, CRUMB CLOTHS AND BED BLANKETS.

ULSTERS, CLOAKS AND JACKETS

for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a nice line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Gossamers.

☞ADDITIONS TO STOCK EVERY WEEK. The above goods having been purchased at very close prices, they will be sold at great bargains. Attentive, polite salesmen will always take pleasure in showing them.

J. A. PEMBERTON,
N. W. corner Market Square.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 27, 1883. 1t

State Colored Normal School.

THE next session of the State Colored Normal School will open MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1883, at the Howard School building, Fayetteville, N. C. Books are furnished to all students without charge. Tuition free.

For further information address
E. E. SMITH, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sep 28, 1883 34-1m

Ladies' Wraps.

FRANK W. THORNTON

OFFERS
NEW MARKETS
in best Black English Stockinette.
ULSTERS
in new styles and all colors.
CLOTH RAGLANS,
variety of new colors.
RICH DOLMANS
in Satin Radzimirs, Ottoman, Gros Grain Silks, &c., in choicest styles at very attractive prices.
FINE BLACK STOCKINETTF JERSEY JACKETS,
an exceedingly handsome wrapping.
STYLISH, MEDIUM AND LIGHT COLORED ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS.
ELEGANT STOCKINETTE JERSEY JACKETS,
in all colors.
FUR-TRIMMED SATIN RHADAME CIRCULARS.
IMPORTED FUR-BACK STOCKINETTE JACKETS,
plain and braided.
RUSSIAN FUR-TRIMMED DIAGONAL CLOTH DOLMANS.
ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL
line of all the fashionable style
CLOAKS,
at remarkably low figures.
EIDER DOWN CLOTH,
EIDER DOWN CLOTH,
adapted for Children's Garments, Cloaks, Robes and Wraps; for Ladies' Sacques, Jackets, Opera Cloaks and Dressing Gowns; and wherever warmth and durability combined with
GOSSAMER LIGHTNESS,
is desired.
STOCKINETTE CLOTH,
STOCKINETTE CLOTH,
exquisitively nice.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 27, 1883 1t

REMOVAL!

GEO. A. THOMSON
HAS MOVED TO OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET, NEXT TO POST OFFICE,

No. 54,

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MY STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE. BOUGHT CLOSE AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CALL AND SEE.
Sep 27, 1883 34-3t

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

OFFER

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON,
POTTED HAM, DUCK, GAME,
TONGUE, CHICKEN and TURKEY,
PEACHES; TOMATOES,
PEARS, LOBSTERS,
DEVILED CRABS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
SHOT, POWDER AND CAPS,
CRACKERS, CAKES,
TOILET SOAPS, &c.
GRIND STONES,
And always NICE, FRESH AND CHOICE FRENCH CANDIES, &c.
AGENTS HARVEST HOME BREAD PREPARATION.
Sep 27. 1883 34tf

Back from the North.

ROSE & LEAK

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that their stock is now more varied and complete than ever before. In addition to their usual line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing, Notions, &c., &c., they would invite especial attention to their DRESS GOODS, consisting of many shades and qualities of Cashmeres, Jersey Cloths, Langtry Cords and Changeable Poplins, with Velvet Plushes and Brocades to match. Also, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, Dead Jet Cashmeres and English Crapes of the best grades. They have received their new stock of Cloaks, Jersey Jackets, Shawls and Kid Gloves. Also, a beautiful line of tasteful Embroidery. They have in stock some pretty Tapestry Brussel and Ingrain Carpetings, and quite a number of samples of Carpeting (direct from the manufacturer) to order from. They have beautiful Bed Blankets and a good line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Rose & Leak cannot enumerate every thing to be found in their two stores. Call and see for yourself. Humanity (the poet to the contrary notwithstanding) wants a *great deal* here below. To meet their demands the merchant has to think of everything from a paper of pins to a parlor carpet; from a neatly fitting shoe to a nobby hat; from a warm under-vest to a stylish wrap. It may be that you can call for something Rose & Leak have not got—at any rate, give them the chance to say: "We are looking for *that* to-morrow."
Sept 27, 1883 34-2t

JUST RECEIVED,
—LATEST STYLES IN—
Gent's and Boy's Stiff and Soft Hats,
AT HAWLEY'S SHOE AND HAT STORE.

FULL LINE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
best makes and fashionable styles, always on hand.
W. L. HAWLEY, Ag't.
Sept 27, 1883 1t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

Millinery! Millinery!!

I EXPECT to return from the Northern cities about the 30th inst. with a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,
Hats, Bonnets, Notions, &c.

Reserve your orders until my return and you will get the latest styles.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19 HAY STREET.
Sept 13, 1883 32-3t

SOMETHING TO EAT
AND
Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Smoke the Square Cigar.
ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.
Goods Delivered Day or Night.
J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED
Scotch Parlor Matches.
"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,
Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,
375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.
Sep 13, 1883 32-1f

AT GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
500 PIECES
Ladies' Worsted Dress Goods just received. Unprecedented bargains at
10 cts. per yard.
Call in time and take them away.
Respectfully, GEO. BRANDT.
Sep 6, 1883. 31tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, made September 3d, 1883, in a certain cause, wherein M. A. Baker as administrator of George D. Baker is plaintiff and O. A. Zeigler and wife Nettie and others as heirs at law of George D. Baker are defendants, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 6th, at 12 o'clock M., about 900 acres of land lying in 71st Township, about 8 mile swest of Fayetteville, consisting of three several tracts. The above lands are what is known as round leaf black jack lands and are considered valuable for farming purposes.

Also, the old Barrel Factory lot at Patterson's corner, and Tin Shop lot immediately west of Railroad on Hay street.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on 12 months time upon note with approved security. Title reserved until all purchase money is paid.

M. A. BAKER,
Administrator and Commissioner.
For further information apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 3, 1883. 31ts

Cumberland County,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Duncan McLaurin, Carolina McLaurin and others, *against* Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, infants, and J. B. Carwile.

SUMMONS FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, minors, and J. B. Carwile, the father and next friend of said minors, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, which is deposited in said office: and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will appiy to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, viz: an order for the partition of land.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of September, 1883.

This notice is published by order of the Court, to bring in the above-named defendants, who are non-residents of the State.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.
N. W. RAY, Att'y for Petitioners.
Sep 6, 1883 31-6w

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO
196
SUPERLATIVE
PATENT
C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co.
BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE.
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

New Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

MRS. DYE

Having returned from the Northern Cities, where she has spent about five weeks in examining if

TRIMMING,

and selecting the latest styles of the season, from Baltimore to Boston, and feel confident that we have a stock that will please the most fastidious in style and variety.

Also, we have a **MILLINER** from Baltimore, of exquisite taste, that has been copying the latest Parisian patterns. Call and be convinced at

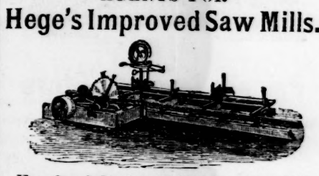
No. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, Sep 27, 1883. 34tf

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, PALACE,
SCHOMACKER, ESTEY,
HALLET & CUMSTON BURDETT,
UPRIGHT CLOUGH &
AND SQUARE WARREN
PIANOS. ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Hege's Improved Saw Mills.



Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.
A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32-2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug. 18, 1883. 29-6t

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.
Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.
JAS D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM of the 35th Semi-Annual Session of this School begins,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1883.
For Catalogue, address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-9t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

HAVING THIS PAST SEASON TAKEN THE LEAD AS A FURNISHER OF

Boy's Wearing Apparel,

I INTEND TO MAINTAIN MY ASCENDANCY AGAINST ALL COMPETITION.

I HAVE CAREFULLY SELECTED SUCH AMPLE VARIETY OF

Boy's Clothing,

FROM KILTS FOR THE CHILD OF TWO YEARS TO

STYLISH SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN,

THAT IT WILL BE UNNECESSARY TO LOOK FURTHER.

☞ EVERY GARMENT SOLD IS *GUARANTEED* TO BE EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED BY

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883. 33-3t

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.
—ALSO—
A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Landreth's New Crop
TURNIP SEEDS,
just recived by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Oats.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—Judging from accounts given in the newspapers, crops generally will be cut short this year by drought and other causes. The probability is that corn will be scarce and high next year. If this should prove to be the case, as it likely will, then it behooves every farmer as far as practicable to prepare for it by raising such crops as may be substituted for the corn crop. For feeding stock, oats perhaps make the best substitute for corn, and when sowed in time they are easily raised. I find the best time to sow them is in the month of September or as early in October as possible. When sown early in the fall they are not so likely to be killed by the freezes of winter, they grow taller and come off earlier in the spring. February is the month to sow spring oats, but when sown at this time from bad seasons and other causes they often fail to make a good crop. I consider the yellow rust proof oats the best to sow, its grains are larger and heavier than either the black or white kind and they ripen earlier in the spring. The quality of the land should govern the quantity to be sowed to the acre—on poor land about one bushel to the acre, on rich land about two bushels to the acre. Oats like corn is a gross feeder and requires a fertilizer containing a large per cent. of ammonia. The fetilizers can be spread and ploughed in with the oats, but the best time to apply fertilizers on oats or any other small grain is just before they take a start to grow in the spring. Spread the fertilizer broadcast over the growing grain and then harrow it in. This process looks like ruining the crop but it does not injure it—on the contrary, it is a benefit in two ways: it covers the fertilizers and at the same time cultivates the growing crop. Sow in lands about fifteen feet wide and plough in about four or five inches deep—the ploughing should be thoroughly done, that is, if possible, every square inch of the soil should be well broken and pulverized to a uniform depth of about five inches. If the crop is not harrowed in the spring as already stated above, the harrowing should then be done immediately after the grain is sowed and plowed in. This levels the land and enables the reaper when his time comes to do better work—he then cuts smoother and cleaner. Oats for feed should be cut when they are ripe or nearly ripe: it is not best to cut them in a green state as some do. When cut they should be put up in twelve bundle shocks and remain so until they are well dried before stacking or hauling into the barn. If these shocks are well made they can remain for several weeks; the weather will not hurt them. For oats or other small grain, if possible, select a large field with fence enclosing the head of a branch or pond that does not dry up in the summer—sow the whole of it, poor spots and all. In saving grain in such a field reap only the best spots or such only as will pay to reap, and when the crop is saved turn every hog on the premises into the field, they will improve on such a pasture and for a few weeks will not require any other feed.

M.

Deep Ploughing.

[Cor. of the Raleigh News and Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1, '83.

I see in a late issue of your paper an invitation to farmers to give their views upon deep ploughing as a remedy against drought. I look upon deep ploughing in the spring as essential to the success of the crop, whether the seasons should be wet or dry, but it is more especially necessary in case a drought should prevail during the summer as it often does. The farmer must remember that no animal or plant can live without water, and if his plants cannot find water in the ground they must necessarily die; or if they cannot find a sufficient quantity of it their growth will be retarded and they will become sickly and stunted and yield a poor crop. Let the land be ploughed so deep that the roots of plants can penetrate at least ten inches deep when it is necessary in search of moisture. After saying this much by way of preface, I will now as briefly as possible describe my mode of subsoiling and cultivating a corn crop. I always plant in check, 4½ feet each way. These may be considered wide rows, but I do it because I think it better to raise large ears of corn than small ones. In preparing for planting, with a turning plow of ordinary size I run a furrow in the middle of the old rows, each way, then with a small plow about two inches wide I run in the same furrows. This breaks the ground to the depth of about ten inches. I then drop about one ounce of guano in each check. The turning plow then runs one way, throwing two furrows upon the guano and forming a ridge; the small plow then runs across this ridge, cutting a light furrow over the guano, into which the corn is dropped and covered carefully with the hoe. In cultivating I first bar the corn across the ridges with the small two-inch plow, running about six inches deep; the middles are then ploughed out deep, with plows about four inches wide, thus leaving the ground level and in good condition for the second ploughing, and this ends the deep plowing for one corn crop. Pursuing this plan, I generally make good crops, and in a great measure flank the droughts. The past season has been an extraordinary one: first long-continued rains causing a suspension of farm work and a rapid growth of grass and weeds, the consequence was that much ploughing was done when the land was too wet, and the crops were injured even where the subsoiling process had been carried out; then, again, the hard rains had a tendency to repack the soil, and the excessive heat during the drought fairly baked the fields, thus retarding the crops in their growth and development. Taking this view of the case, I do not think that during the past season we had a fair fight against the drought; the odds were too much against us.

Deep ploughing was recommended over one hundred years ago by Dr. Franklin, when he said:

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you will have corn to sell and to keep."

Again, he gave the farmers a broad hint when he said:

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

JOHANNES.

Nathaniel Thayer was worth $16,076,823.

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business;

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

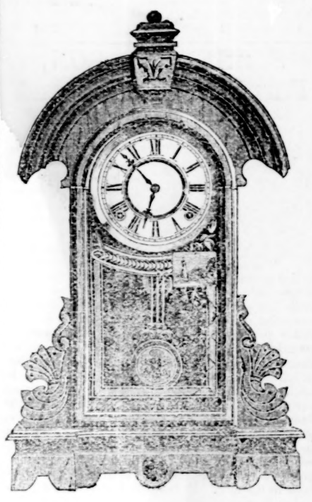
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:

"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Cheek," "Salon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.
Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

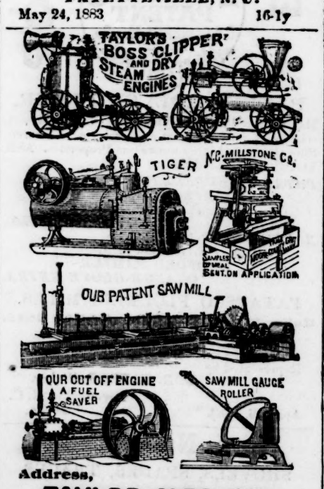
At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,

LAW OFFICE,

GREEN STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y


TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES
TIGER
NO. MILLSTONE CO.
SAMPLES OF MEAL SENT ON APPLICATION
OUR PATENT SAW MILL
OUR CUT OFF ENGINE A FUEL SAVER
SAW MILL GAUGE ROLLER

Address,

TAYLOR MFG. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

(Please Mention this Paper.)

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans T. M. Wescott, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Esl. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. BEAUREGARD
J. A. EARLY
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **October 9, 1883—161st Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	$75,000
1	do	25,000	25,000
1	do	10,000	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	500	4 500
9	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Sept. 13, 1883. 32-4t

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarter for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1882. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $450; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

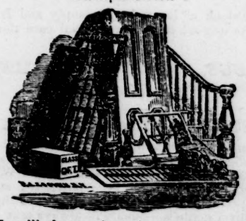
Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.



He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

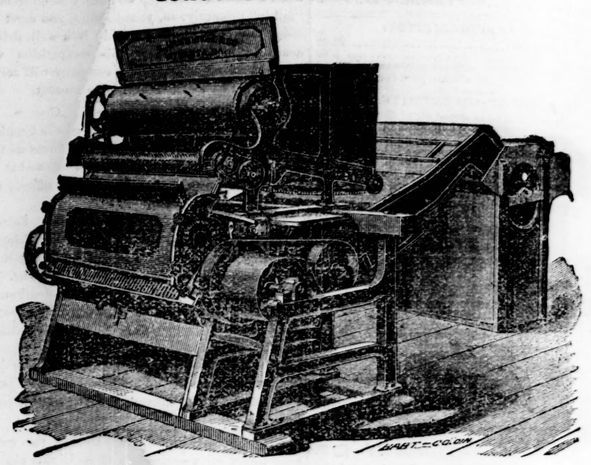
Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.

H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21 3m

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y